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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please state your appearances for the record.

MR. HORTON: Good morning, your Honor.

Justin Horton, for the government.

MR. DUNN: Good morning, your Honor.

Thomas Dunn, for Garry Laforest.

THE COURT: Good morning.

Good morning, Mr. Laforest.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.

THE COURT: Please be seated.

As you heard earlier, I am Magistrate Judge Wang.

Mr. Laforest, I just wanted to confirm you are able to speak and understand English, is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct.

THE COURT: All right. I have before me a Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate On a Felony Plea Allocution that you have signed. What this form says is that, knowing you have the right to have your plea taken by a United States district judge, you are agreeing to have the plea taken by a United States magistrate judge.

As a magistrate judge, I have the authority to take your plea with your consent, and you will still be entitled to all of the same rights and protections as if you were before a district judge. Among other things, if you are found guilty,

N2CASGLA: 2P-cr-00272-CM Document 112-1 Filed 02/28/23 Page 3 of 82 you will be sentenced by a district judge. 1 2 Did you sign the consent to proceed before a United 3 States magistrate judge voluntarily? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 5 THE COURT: And before you signed the form did your 6 lawyer explain it to you? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, he did. 8 THE COURT: And do you wish to proceed with your plea before a United States magistrate judge at this time? 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: All right. Your consent is accepted. 12 The purpose of this proceeding is to make sure that 13 you understand your rights, to decide whether you're pleading 14 quilty of your own free will, and to make sure you are pleading 15 guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason. 16 Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 18 THE COURT: If at any time you don't understand any of 19 my questions or if you want to consult with your attorney, just 20 say so, because it is important that you understand every 21 question before you answer. 22 Before I take your plea, I must ask you a series of

questions, and I therefore need to place you under oath.

Please raise your right hand.

(Defendant sworn)

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mental illness or addiction to narcotic drugs of any kind?

THE COURT: Have you been treated recently for any

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| 1 | THE DEFENDANT: No. |
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| 2 | THE COURT: As you sit here today, are you under the |
| 3 | influence of any mind altering drug or any alcoholic drink? |
| 4 | THE DEFENDANT: No. |
| 5 | THE COURT: Are you on any medication? |
| 6 | THE DEFENDANT: Beside eye medication and high blood |
| 7 | pressure. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Okay. So you are on eye medication that |
| 9 | was prescribed by the eye doctor? |
| 10 | THE DEFENDANT: Right. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay. That eye medication prescribed by |
| 12 | the eye doctor, does that affect your ability to understand |
| 13 | what is going on today? |
| 14 | THE DEFENDANT: No. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. Have you been able to understand |
| 16 | everything that I have said to you so far? |
| 17 | THE DEFENDANT: Yes. |
| 18 | THE COURT: And do you feel all right today? |
| 19 | THE DEFENDANT: Yes. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Have you seen a copy of the indictment in |
| 21 | this case? |
| 22 | THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. |
| 23 | MR. DUNN: Your Honor, if I could just interrupt for a |
| 24 | second. He also mentioned blood pressure medication. I don't |
| 25 | know |

1 THE COURT: And are you ready to enter a plea? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Count Two of the indictment charges you 4 with wire fraud, in violation of 18 United States Code, Section 1343. 5 How do you wish to plead? Guilty or not guilty? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. 8 THE COURT: With respect to the count charging you 9 with wire fraud, I want you to understand the maximum penalty 10 is a prison term of 20 years, a maximum term of supervised 11 release of three years, and a fine of as much as \$250,000 or 12 twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what 13 someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal 14 activity and a mandatory special assessment of \$100. 15 In addition, the Court must order you to pay 16 restitution to any victims. 17 Do you understand these maximum penalties that I have 18 just described to you? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: I note that the plea agreement also states 21 that you admit the forfeiture allegations as well. 22 Do you understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

as part of your sentence you are placed on a term of supervised

THE COURT: All right. Do you also understand that if

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release and you then violated any of the conditions of that release, you could face an additional term of imprisonment?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That means that the district judge can revoke the term of release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you any credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision.

You also told me earlier that you are a citizen of the United States. By law I still must tell you that if in fact you are not a United States citizen a guilty plea means that you may be removed from the United States and denied admission to the United States or denied citizenship in the future.

Do you understand this?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I am now going to explain certain constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I am about to say, and if you do not understand something, please stop me and your attorney and I will explain the issue more fully.

Do you understand that you have a right to plead not guilty or, having already pleaded not guilty, persist in that plea and that you have a right to a speedy and public jury trial if you wish?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead not guilty and go to trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the burden would be on the government to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That means that you would not have to prove you were innocent, and you could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people unanimously agreed that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you would be entitled to be represented by an attorney at all stages, at trial and at every other stage of the proceedings, and if you could not afford to hire one, the Court would provide an attorney to you for free?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that at such a trial you would be entitled to confront and cross-examine any witnesses called by government to testify against you, that you would be entitled to testify on your own behalf, and that you could call witnesses and present evidence, and that the Court would issue subpoenas at your request to compel witnesses to appear and testify in your defense even if they didn't want to

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2 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that at a trial you would not be required to testify against yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And if you chose not to testify that could not be used against you.

Do you understand that if you were convicted at a trial, you have a right to appeal that verdict to a higher court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that if you enter a guilty plea you give up all of these rights, including your right to a trial, that you will not be able to withdraw this plea, and that the only remaining step in this case will be the sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge and that they will be limited only by what the law requires?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence you will still be

NCase 1ATP cr-00272-CM Document 112-1 Filed 02/28/23 Page 11 of 82 11 1 bound by your guilty plea? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And, finally, if you do plead guilty, you 3 4 are also giving up the right not to incriminate yourself, and I 5 will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy 6 myself that you are actually quilty by pleading quilty. You 7 will be admitting your factual as well as legal quilt. 8 Do you understand that? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: And knowing all of this, do you still wish 11 to plead guilty to Count Two of the indictment? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: And have any force or threats been used, 14 either direct or indirect, to influence how you plead today? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No. 16 THE COURT: All right. I have before me a plea 17 agreement dated January 26, 2023, from the U.S. attorney to 18 your attorney containing a plea agreement. 19 Have you read this letter? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And did you sign it on the last page? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: And before you signed it, did you discuss

THE COURT: And did he explain to you all of its terms and conditions?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Apart from what is contained in this letter, have any promises been made to you in order to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: In reviewing this plea agreement, I note that it contain an analysis of how part of our law of sentencing known as the sentencing guidelines may impact on any prison term in your case. Based on that analysis, the agreement states that the guidelines sentencing range can be expected to be from 51 to 63 months.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the sentencing judge is not bound by the calculation in the letter and that they will be free to do their own calculation which may result in a guideline range that is different from the one in this letter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that no matter what sentencing range the sentencing judge believes is called for by the guidelines, that range is just one of many factors that the judge will consider in determining your sentence?

1 | THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And that the judge has the discretion to give you a prison sentence below or above the range, anywhere up to the maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that under the terms of this plea agreement, if the judge sentences you to a prison term that is 63 months or less, you are giving up your right to appeal that sentence or to challenge it in any other way such as through a writ of habeas corpus?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Also, do you understand that the plea agreement says you cannot appeal any fine that is \$200,000 or less and that you cannot appeal any lawful sentence of supervised release?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that in this letter you are giving up your right to complain if the government withheld evidence from your attorney that would have been helpful to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is your plea voluntary, that is, made of your own free will?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: Have any threats been made to influence how you plead today?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: And did you in fact commit the offense that is charged in Count Two of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And before I ask you to tell me what you did, I will ask the government to summarize the elements of the offense and, if they wish, to tell me any evidence they would have offered at trial.

MR. HORTON: Thank you, your Honor.

To establish a violation of Count Two of the indictment, which charges Title 18 U.S. Code, Section 1343, at trial, the government would be required to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain on money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud; and

Third, that in the execution of that scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate wires.

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The government would also be required to prove venue by a preponderance of the evidence.

Had this case gone to trial, the government would have put forth the following evidence: Witness testimony, and records from the victim company regarding Sabitri Laforest's role as company controller; her access to and unauthorized use of the victim's bank account to embezzle \$17.1 million; financial records showing that the \$17.1 million in charges on the defendant's charge card account was paid off by Sabitri Laforest using the victim company's bank account? Evidence from business records and the defendant's e-mail and iCloud accounts showing the charges the defendants, primarily Garry, incurred on the charge card account and paid off using the company's money; witness testimony regarding Garry Laforest's direction to spend money from the charge card at businesses owned by immediate family members; text messages showing the defendants discussing the charge card account and what to do after the scheme unraveled; IP information showing that the charge card bill was paid off from an office in Manhattan; and testimony and records from the charge card provider showing that the charge card provider processes payments to credit cards outside of New York State.

Evidence would show that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York, because the victim company was based in Manhattan and the charge card bill was paid from an

1 office in Manhattan.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Laforest, please tell me in your own words what you did that makes you guilty of the charge against you.

THE DEFENDANT: I participated with my wife in embezzling money from Atlas-Acon and putting it to our account and using the credit card to buy, purchase whatever needs we had by internet and phone, and I also was aware of the illegality of my conduct.

THE COURT: All right.

Does the government represent that it has sufficient evidence to establish Mr. Laforest's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Dunn, do you know of any reason why your client should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MR. DUNN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: And does counsel have any doubt as to his client's competence to plead at this time?

MR. DUNN: None, your Honor.

THE COURT: I wanted to make sure, I think I heard

Mr. Laforest say this, but Southern District of New York venue
is satisfied by the victim company being in New York City, is
that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct.

1 THE COURT: And, again, I wanted to confirm, 2 Mr. Laforest, did you know that what you were doing was against 3 the law? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it was against the law. 5 THE COURT: Are there any further questions either side wants me to ask? 6 7 MS. NEWMAN: No, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Is there any reason why I should not recommend that the district judge accept this plea? 9 10 MR. DUNN: No, your Honor. 11 MR. HORTON: No, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And I will note again that Ms. Laforest, 13 Mr. Laforest's wife, is in the courtroom in the gallery here 14 with her husband. 15 On the basis of the defendant's responses to my 16 questions and my observation of his demeanor, I find that he is 17 fully competent to enter an informed plea at this time. I also 18 conclude that he understands the nature of the charges and the 19 consequences of his plea. And, finally, I am satisfied that his plea is voluntary and that there is a factual basis for it. 20 21 Accordingly, I recommend that the proffered plea to 22 Count Two of the indictment be accepted. 23

I assume the government will order a copy of the transcript and will submit it to Judge McMahon together with any additional paperwork so that she may act on my

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18 1 recommendation. 2 A presentence investigation report is ordered. 3 Should we set the same control date of May 8? 4 MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor. 5 MR. DUNN: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay. A control date of May 8 is set. 7 The prosecution case summary for purposes of the 8 presentence report is to be delivered to the probation 9 department no later than 14 days from today. 10 Mr. Dunn, please make yourself available to be 11 interviewed by the probation department with your client no 12 later than 14 days from today. 13 MR. DUNN: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 Is there anything further on this matter from either 16 side? 17 MR. HORTON: No, your Honor. Thank you. 18 MR. DUNN: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 20 We are adjourned. 21 (Adjourned) 22 23

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please state your appearances for the record.

MR. HORTON: Good morning, your Honor.

Justin Horton, for the government.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. NEWMAN: Good morning, your Honor.

Donna R. Newman, on behalf of Sabitri Laforest, who is seated next to me.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

MS. NEWMAN: We are here to withdraw our previously entered plea of not guilty and to enter a plea of guilty pursuant to a plea agreement. We would be pleading to Count Two of the indictment.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll get to all of that.

Good morning, Ms. Laforest.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.

THE COURT: Please be seated.

All right. I am magistrate Judge Wang.

Ms. Laforest, are you able to read and understand English?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Newman, please move the microphone closer to Ms. Laforest's mouth and make sure it's on.

1 THE DEFENDANT: That's good. 2 MS. NEWMAN: Okay. 3 THE COURT: All right. I have before me a Consent to 4 Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge On a Felony 5 Plea Allocution that you have signed. What this form says is that, knowing that you have the 6 7 right to have this plea taken by a United States magistrate 8 judge. I mean, I'm sorry, what this form says is that, knowing 9 that you have the right to have the plea taken by a United 10 States district judge, you are agreeing to have the plea taken 11 by a United States magistrate judge. 12 As a magistrate judge I have the authority to take 13 your plea with your consent, and you will still be entitled to 14 all of the same rights and protections as if you were before a 15 district judge. Among other things, if you are found guilty, 16 you will be sentenced by a district judge. 17 Did you sign this consent to proceed before a United 18 States magistrate voluntarily? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Before you signed the form did your lawyer 21 explain it to you? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: And did you wish to proceed with your plea

before a United States magistrate judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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1 THE COURT: The consent is accepted.

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The purpose of this proceeding is to make sure that you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure you're pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If at any time you don't understand any of my questions or if you want to consult with your attorney, just say so, because it is important that you understand every question before you answer.

Before I take your plea, I must ask you a series of questions, and I therefore need to place you under oath.

Please raise your right hand.

(Defendant sworn)

THE COURT: All right. Put your hand down.

Do you understand that any statements you make here today under oath may be used against you in a prosecution for perjury or for making false statements if you do not tell the truth?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

Please tell me your full name.

THE DEFENDANT: Sabitri Laforest.

THE COURT: And how old are you?

mental illness or addiction to narcotic drugs of any kind?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: And as you sit here today, are you under

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: And has she told you the consequences of 3 pleading guilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: And are you ready to enter a plea today? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: Count Two of the indictment charges you with substantive wire fraud. 8 9 How do you wish to plead to that charge? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. 11 THE COURT: With respect to the count charging you 12 with wire fraud, I want you to understand that the maximum 13 penalty is a prison term of 20 years, a maximum term of 14 supervised release of three years, and a fine of the greatest 15 of \$250,000 or twice what was made by the criminal activity or 16 twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the 17 criminal activity, a mandatory special assessment of \$100, and 18 in addition the Court must order you to pay restitution to any 19 victims. 20 Do you understand these maximum penalties as I have 21 just described them to you? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. The plea agreement also states that 24 you are admitting the forfeiture allegations.

Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that if as part of your sentence you are placed on a term of supervised release and you then violated any of the conditions of that release, you could face an additional term of imprisonment?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That means that the district judge can revoke the term of release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you any credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision.

All right. Because you stated that you are not a United States citizen, do you understand that your guilty plea may result in your being removed from the United States, denied citizenship and denied admission to the United States in the future?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that you're bound by your guilty plea regardless of the immigration consequences of your plea and regardless of any advice you have received from your counsel or others regarding those consequences?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And have you specifically discussed the immigration consequences with your attorney?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I am now going to explain certain constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I am about to say, and if you do not understand something, stop me and your attorney and I will explain the issue more fully.

Do you understand that you have the right to plead not guilty or, having already so pleaded, to persist in that plea and that you have a right to a speedy and public jury trial if you wish?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead not guilty and go to trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the burden would be on the government to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That means that you would not have to prove you were innocent, and you could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people unanimously agreed that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you would be

25 THE COURT: 1

entitled to be represented by an attorney at all stages at trial and at every other stage of the proceedings, and if you could not afford to hire one, the Court would provide an attorney to you for free?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at such a trial you would be entitled to confront and cross-examine any witnesses called by the government to testify against you, that you would be entitled to testify on your behalf, that you could call witnesses and present evidence, and that the Court would issue subpoenas at your request to compel witnesses to appear and testify in your defense, even if they didn't want to come?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you would not be required to testify against yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you.

Do you understand that if you were convicted at a trial, you would have a right to appeal that verdict to a higher court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you enter a

guilty plea, you give up all of these rights, including your right to a trial, that you will not be able to withdraw this plea, and that the only remaining step in this case will be the sentencing?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge and that they will be limited only by what the law requires?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that even if you're surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And, finally, if you do plead guilty, you are also giving up the right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty you will be admitting your factual as well as legal guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Knowing all of this, do you still wish to plead guilty to Count Two of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Have any force or threats been

used, either direct or indirect, to influence how you plead
today?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry? I didn't hear that.

THE COURT: Have any force or threats been used, either direct or indirect, to influence how you plead today?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: I have before me a letter dated January 26, 2023, from the U.S. attorney to your attorney containing a plea agreement.

Have you read this letter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you sign it on the last page?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And before you signed it, did you discuss it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And did she explain to you all of its terms and conditions?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Apart from what is contained in this letter, have any promises been made to you in order to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: In reviewing the plea agreement, I note that it contains an analysis of how part of our law of

sentencing known as the sentencing guidelines may impact on any prison term in your case. Based on that analysis, the agreement states that the guidelines sentencing range can be expected to be from 63 to 78 months' imprisonment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand the sentencing judge is not bound by the calculation in the letter and that they will be free to do their own calculation, which may result in a guideline range that is different from the one in the letter?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that no matter what sentencing range the sentencing judge believes is called for by the guidelines, that range is just one of many factors that the judge will consider in determining your sentence and that the judge has discretion to give you a prison sentence below or above the range anywhere up to the maximum sentence of imprisonment of 20 years?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that under the terms of this plea agreement, if the judge sentences you to a prison term that is 78 months or less, you are giving up your right to appeal that sentence or to challenge it in any other way such as through a writ of habeas corpus?

Do you understand that?

1 | THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Also, do you understand that the plea agreement says that you cannot appeal any fine of \$250,000 or less and that you cannot appeal any lawful sentence of supervised release?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that in this letter you are giving up your right to complain if the government withheld evidence from your attorney that would have been helpful to you?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Is your plea voluntary, that is, made of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And have any threats been made to influence how you plead today?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Did you in fact commit the offense that is charged in Count Two of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before I ask you to tell me what you did,
I will ask the government to summarize the elements of the
offense and, if they wish, to tell me any evidence that they
would have offered at trial.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

In order to establish a violation of Count Two of the indictment, which charges a violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1343, at trial the government would be required to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud; and,

Third, that in the execution of that scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate wires.

The government would also be required to prove venue in this district by a preponderance of the evidence.

I believe your Honor asked for a proffer of the evidence at this time.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HORTON: I am happy to do that.

Had this matter gone to trial, the government would have relied on the following evidence, not exclusively, but including witness testimony and records from the victim company regarding the defendant's role as the company's controller; her access to and unauthorized use of the victim's bank account to

embezzle \$17.1 million; financial records showing that the \$17.1 million in charges on the defendant's charge card account was paid off by defendant using the victim company's bank account; evidence from business records and the defendant's e-mail and iCloud accounts showing the charge card charges the defendants incurred on the charge card account and paid off using the company's money; text messages showing the defendants discussing the charge cards account and what to do after the scheme unraveled; IP information showing the Sabitri Laforest paying off the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan; and, finally, testimony and records from the charge card provider showing that the charge card provider processes payments to its charge cards outside of New York State.

The government would also prove at trial that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York because the victim company was based in Manhattan and the defendant paid the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Laforest, please tell me in your own words what you did that makes you guilty of the charge against you.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. On or before the year 2013 to 2020, I used the company's money, Atlas-Acon's bank account to pay my personal credit cards through telephone calling in the payments or internet. I knew that it was illegal and I continued doing it, and it was done in the company located in

1 | Manhattan.

THE COURT: All right. And I think that I saw that maybe you were reading from a statement and had a little bit of guidance from your counsel. I am sure that you and your counsel wanted to make sure that the statements were exact and correct, but I want to ask you, you really did those things you just told me about?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And does the government represent that it has sufficient evidence to establish defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And, Ms. Newman, do you know of any reason why your client should not be permitted to plead guilty?

MS. NEWMAN: No, I do not.

THE COURT: And does counsel have any doubt as to the defendant's competence to plead at this time?

MS. NEWMAN: No, I do not.

THE COURT: All right. I think I heard Ms. Laforest say that the defendant -- I mean the victim company was in Manhattan, and that would then satisfy venue in the Southern District of New York.

Is that right?

MS. NEWMAN: That's correct.

THE COURT: Again, I think I heard this, but I wanted

to confirm, Ms. Laforest, that you knew that what you were doing was against the law?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are there further questions that either side wants me to ask?

MR. HORTON: No, your Honor.

MS. NEWMAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why I should not recommend that the district judge accept this plea?

MR. HORTON: No, your Honor.

MS. NEWMAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Normally, this is the point where I recognize for the district judge that there is family in support. I do note that I understand it is Mr. Laforest, Ms. Laforest's husband, who will be entering his own plea after this proceeding.

On the basis of the defendant's responses to my questions and my observation of her demeanor, I find that she is fully competent to enter an informed plea at this time. I also conclude that she understands the nature of the charge and the consequences of her plea. And, finally, I am satisfied that her plea is voluntary and that there is a factual basis for it.

Accordingly, I recommend that the proffered plea to Count Two of the indictment be accepted.

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I assume the government will order a copy of the transcript and will submit it to Judge McMahon together with any additional paperwork so is that she can act on my recommendation.

A presentence investigation report is ordered.

Has Judge McMahon set a sentencing date, or should we be set a control date right now?

MR. HORTON: I don't believe there is, so I think it would be appropriate to set a control date, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. A control date for 90 days out?

MR. HORTON: Yes, please.

MS. NEWMAN: Yes, please.

THE COURT: All right.

So the control date will be May 8.

MS. NEWMAN: If I may, your Honor, also request a copy of the plea transcript?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. NEWMAN: Thank you.

I am CJA, I should have said. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Okay. The prosecution case summary for purposes of the presentence report is to be delivered to the probation department no later than 14 days from today.

Defense counsel, you should make yourself available to be interviewed by the probation department with your client no later than 14 days from today.

Is there anything further on this matter from either side? MR. HORTON: No, your Honor. Thank you. MS. NEWMAN: No, your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. We will take a brief adjournment. MS. NEWMAN: Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. (Adjourned)

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Attorneys, will you please state your appearance for the record starting with the government.

MR. HORTON: Good morning, your Honor. Justin Horton for the government. Brian Kaplan for Mr. Sanjay Laforest. Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

Good morning, Mr. Laforest.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.

THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, just to confirm, you're able to speak and understand English?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And I understand we're here for a change of plea.

Is that correct, Mr. Kaplan?

MR. KAPLAN: It is correct. There was already a plea agreement that was executed by the parties.

THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, I have before me a consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution that you have signed.

What this form says is that you know you have the right to have your plea taken by a United Stated district judge but you are agreeing to have it taken by a United States magistrate judge, which is what I am.

As a magistrate judge, I have the authority to take

guilty plea, I am going to ask you certain questions. It is very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely.

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The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that

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THE DEFENDANT: I am 40 years old.

THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: How far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: I went to third year in college.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. My mind is clear.

THE COURT: Do you understand what is happening in this proceeding?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

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will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen

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carefully to what I am about to say. If you do not understand something, stop me. And your attorney or I will explain the issue more fully.

Under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, you have right to plead not guilty to the charges contained in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges. At that trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. You could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. And if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense.

Even if you retain private defense counsel, if you run out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to

represent you. You would be entitled to an attorney all the way through trial and not just for a guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence where you could see and hear them and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. And if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify, even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to. But you would also have the right not to testify. If you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt would be permitted from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

1 Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea, and go to a trial.

But if you do plead guilty and if the court accepts your plea, you will give up the right to a trial and all other rights that go with it that I just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence.

You and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what sentence you should get. But there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision that is appropriate in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge and that the judge will be limited only by what the law requires. This means that even if you were surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you still will be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are giving up your right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty, you will be admitting your factual as well as your legal guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Count Two of the indictment charges that you committed wire fraud in violation of Title 18 Section 1343 of the United States Code.

I'm going to ask Mr . Horton to state the elements of the charge.

Mr. Laforest, the elements are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if you went to trial.

MR. HORTON: Thank you, your Honor.

To establish a violation of Title 18 U.S. Code Section 1343 at trial, the government would be required to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with

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knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud or, in the alternative, that the defendant deliberately closed his eyes to what would have otherwise been obvious to him. That is, he acted with a conscious purpose to avoid learning a particular fact or facts; and

Third, that in the execution of that scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate wires. The government would also be required to prove venue in the Southern District of New York by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, I'm now going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for that crime. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not mean that is what you necessarily will receive. But by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of any combination of punishments up to the maximum that I am about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The maximum term of imprisonment for the crime charged in Count Two of the indictment is 20 years which could be followed by up to three years of supervised release.

If your sentence includes supervised release, you will be subject to supervision by the probation department after your release from prison. If you violate any condition of that release, the court can revoke the terms of supervised release

previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you any credit for time previously served on post-release supervision.

In addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment for the crime charged in Count Two also includes financial penalties. The maximum allowable fine is \$250,000 or twice the profits of the criminal activity or twice what someone, other than yourself, lost because of the criminal activity, whichever is greater. You can also be required to pay restitution to any victims of the crime in an amount that the court decides is required to compensate them for any injuries.

In addition, by pleading guilty, you will admit to the forfeiture allegations in the indictment and agree to forfeit any property within the scope of 18 U.S. Code Section 981 and 28, U.S. Code Section 2461.

I'm also required by law to tell you that there is an additional special assessment or fine of \$100 that is required to be imposed on each count of conviction.

Mr. Laforest, you told me a few minutes ago that you are a United States citizen. The reason I asked that question was that if you were not a citizen, your guilty plea would likely have adverse consequences for your ability to remain in or return to the United States, including removal, deportation, denial of citizenship, and denial of admission to the

1 United States in the future.

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Your removal or deportation could be mandatory, and if that did happen, you would still be bound by your guilty plea. That is, you would not be able to withdraw it, regardless of any advice you received from your attorney or others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or coerced you in any way in an effort to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, they have not, your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand that there is a written plea agreement between you and the government. It's contained in a letter dated February 1, 2023, addressed to your attorney, Mr. Kaplan, which appears to have your signature on the last page.

Did you sign this plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you read it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand the terms of the

24 | agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone promised you or offered you anything in order to get you to plead guilty, other than what is in this plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: It appears that you and the government have reached agreement regarding the appropriate calculation of your sentence under a part of our law known as the sentencing guidelines.

Is that correct?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that agreement is that the appropriate guideline sentencing range is from 21 to 27 months and the appropriate monetary fine is from \$10,000 to \$95,000. Under this agreement, neither you nor the government is allowed to argue to the sentencing judge for a calculation that is different than the one in this agreement.

Do you understand that in this agreement, you have limited your right to appeal from any sentence that may be imposed?

Specifically, do you understand that as long as

Judge McMahon sentences you to a prison term of no longer than

27 months, any lawful sentence of supervised release, and a

fine no greater than \$95,000, you are giving up your right to

challenge your sentence, whether by direct appeal, writ of

habeas corpus, or otherwise?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that under the terms of the plea agreement, you are waiving any and all right to withdraw your plea or to attack your conviction or sentence, either on direct appeal or collaterally, on the ground that the government has failed to produce any discovery material, other than information establishing your factual innocence, including Jencks Act material, material pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, and impeachment material pursuant to Giglio v. The United States that has not already been produced as of the date of the signing of your plea agreement? That is, you will not be able to complain about that or withdraw your guilty plea on that basis.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, do you understand that the term of this plea agreement, including any calculation related to sentence, are not binding on the sentencing judge?

The sentencing judge may reject those calculations and could impose a more severe sentence than you expect without permitting you to withdraw your plea of guilty. The sentencing judge is required to make her own independent calculation of the appropriate sentencing range under the sentencing guidelines and will also have the discretion to give you a

sentence below or above that range up to the maximum sentence that I told you about earlier.

In addition to the guidelines and possible departures from those guidelines, the sentencing judge will also consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S. Code Section 3553(a). In other words, the sentencing judge will pronounce whatever sentence she believes is the appropriate sentence for you, even if that sentence is different from the one set forth in your plea agreement.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will also consider a presentence report prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will have an opportunity to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

Do you understand that there is no parole in the federal system? That means that if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released on parole.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before I go on, I'm going to ask either counsel if there is any other provision of the plea agreement that you would like me to go over.

MR. HORTON: No, your Honor. Thank you.

17 NCay61A21-cr-00272-CM Document 112-1 Filed 02/28/23 Page 55 of 82 1 MR. KAPLAN: No. Thank you, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, aside from what is in the 3 plea agreement itself, have any promises been made to you to 4 influence you to plead guilty? 5 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Have any promises been made to you 6 7 concerning the actual sentence you will receive? 8 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Now that you've been advised of the charge 10 against you, the possible penalties you face, and the rights 11 you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead quilty to Count Two of the indictment? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 14 Is your plea voluntary and made of your THE COURT: 15 own free will? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, with respect to Count Two, 18 how do you plead? Guilty or not guilty? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Can you tell me in your own words what you 21 did that makes you guilty of that crime. 22

THE DEFENDANT: From 2023 to 2020, I participated in an embezzlement scheme that I willfully and consciously disregarded numerous red flags which indicated my mother was stealing funds from the electric corporation she worked for.

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In furtherance of the embezzlement scheme, I sent emails and made phone calls directing others involved in the scheme to use money that was stolen from the company to make purchases for the restaurant equipment and other charges with respect to my restaurants which I owned here in Manhattan.

THE COURT: Did your attorney help you prepare the testimony you just gave?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you adopt those words as your own?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is everything you just told me true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you know at the time that you did these acts that what you were doing was wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Horton, do you believe there is a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea?

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor, with one point of clarification. I apologize if your Honor went over this already. If the Court could ask the defendant to admit the forfeiture allegations in the indictment.

THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, under the terms of your plea agreement, you are admitting the forfeiture allegations with respect to Count Two of the indictment. And that means that you agree to forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18

U.S. Code Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, U.S. Code Section 2461(c), a sum of money to be determined by the court representing proceeds traceable to the commission of said offense and all right, title, and interest of yourself in the specific property listed in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Horton, is there anything else you want him to acknowledge on the record?

MR. HORTON: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government represent that it has sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt at trial?

 $\mbox{MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor. I'm happy to proffer that evidence now.$

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. HORTON: Had this matter gone to trial, the government would have introduced or sought to introduce the following evidence. This is not an exhaustive list:

Witness testimony and records from the victim company regarding Sabitri Laforest's role as the company's controller; her access to and her unauthorized use of the victim's bank account to embezzle \$17.1 million; financial records showing that \$17.1 million in charges over seven years on a charge card account opened by Tatiana Laforest was paid off using the

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victim company's bank account; evidence that Tatiana and Sanjay Laforest are the adult children of Sabitri and Garry Laforest who are also cardholders on Tatiana's charge card account; evidence from business records and the defendant's email and iCloud accounts showing the charges the defendants incurred on the charge card account and paid off using the victim company's money, including millions of dollars charged to Sanjay's restaurants which Tatiana helped process; as well as using the charge card in question to make payments for the restaurant's rent and food expenses; evidence from the defendant's email accounts and credit card companies that Sanjay and Tatiana Laforest lied to multiple credit card processing companies about the nature of the charges incurred using the family's charge card account at the restaurants by creating false invoices so that the credit card companies would process the transactions and send the cash to Sanjay Laforest's business accounts; evidence that Sanjay Laforest also paid his personal rent at a luxury apartment near Hudson Yards; travel expenses and other personal expenses using Tatiana's charge card; evidence that Sanjay Laforest deleted incriminating emails between himself, Tatiana Laforest, and the credit card processing companies from Sanjay Laforest's Gmail account; IP information showing Sabitri Laforest paying off the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan; and testimony and records from the charge card company showing that the charge card

company processes its payments to its charge cards outside of New York state.

The government would also introduce evidence showing that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York because the victim company was based in Manhattan, Sanjay's restaurants were located in Manhattan, and Sabitri Laforest paid the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Laforest, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observations of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I am satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial; that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed; and that you are voluntarily pleading guilty; and that you have admitted that you are guilty as charged in Count Two of the indictment. For these reasons, I will recommend that Judge McMahon accept your plea.

Mr. Horton, I assume the government will order a copy of the transcript and will submit it to Judge McMahon, together with any paperwork, so that she may act on my recommendation.

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has Judge McMahon set a sentencing date?

MR. HORTON: She has not yet set a sentencing date,

your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Laforest is out on bail?

1 MR. HORTON: Yes. That's right. 2 THE COURT: I'm going to set a control date for six 3 months, which is Monday, August 21, 2023, for a sentencing 4 date. I'll direct that the presentence report be prepared. 5 Mr. Horton, can you deliver the case summary for 6 purposes of the presentence report to the probation department 7 within 14 days? 8 MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Kaplan, will you be available to be 10 interviewed with Mr. Laforest by the probation department 11 within 14 days? 12 MR. KAPLAN: Yes. And I wish to be present. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. 14 Are there any objections to continuing the present bail? 15 16 MR. HORTON: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Laforest, all of the conditions on 18 which you were released up until now continue to apply, and a 19 violation of those conditions can have serious consequences, 20 including revocation of bail and prosecution for bail jumping. 21 Do you understand that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 2.3 THE COURT: Is there anything further on this matter

THE COURT: Is there anything further on this matter from either side?

MR. HORTON: No. Thank you, your Honor.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government, can you please make your appearance for the record.

MR. HORTON: Good morning. Justin Horton for the government.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. GOLDBERG: For Ms. Laforest, it's Barry Goldberg.

THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Goldberg.

Good morning, Ms. Laforest.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, I just want to confirm.

Are you able to speak and understand English?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Goldberg, I understand we are here for a change of plea.

Is that correct?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, I have before me a consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution. It's a form that you have signed.

What this form says is that you have the right to have your plea taken by a United States district judge but you are agreeing to have the plea taken by a United States magistrate judge, which is what I am.

As a magistrate judge, I have the authority to take

your plea, with your consent, and you will be entitled to all of the same rights and protections as if you were before a district judge. Among other things, if you are found guilty, you will be sentenced by a district judge.

Did you sign the consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge form voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Before you signed the form, did your attorney explain it to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, he did.

THE COURT: Do you wish to proceed with your plea before a United States magistrate judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Your consent is accepted, and I'm signing the form.

Ms. Laforest, I've been informed that you wish to change your plea and to enter a plea of guilty to Count Two of the indictment.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions. It is very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely.

The purpose of this proceeding is to make sure that

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THE DEFENDANT: Thirty-eight.

THE COURT: How far did you go in school?

THE DEFENDANT: College, bachelor's.

THE COURT: Can you read and write in English?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

MR. HORTON: No. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. GOLDBERG: No, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, have you received a copy of

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

Under the Constitution and the laws of the

United States, you have a right to plead not guilty to the

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explain the issue more fully.

charges contained in the indictment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges. At that trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty, and you could not be convicted until a jury of 12 agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. And if you could not afford one, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense.

Even if you retain private defense counsel, if you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you. You would be entitled to an attorney all the way through trial and not just for the guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

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THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence where you could see and hear them and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses and, if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify, even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify. And if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt would be permitted from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purpose of entering a guilty plea, you have the right

to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea, and go to trial. But if you do plead guilty and if the court accepts your plea, you will give up the right to a trial and all of the other rights that go with it that I have just described.

If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what sentence you should get, but there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge and that the judge will be limited only by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you are also giving up the right not to incriminate yourself and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty, you will be admitting your factual as well as your legal guilt.

1 Do you understand that? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, Count Two of the indictment 3 4 charges that you committed wire fraud in violation of Title 18 5 Section 1343 of the United States Code. I'm going to ask 6 Mr. Horton to state the elements of the charge. The elements 7 are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a 8 reasonable doubt if you went to trial. 9 MR. HORTON: Thank you, your Honor. 10 To establish a violation of Title 18 U.S. Code Section 11 1343 at trial, the government would be required to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt: 12 13 First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud 14 or obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent 15 pretenses, representations, or promises; 16 Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully 17 participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with 18 knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to 19 defraud; and 20 Third, that in the execution of that scheme, the 21 defendant used or caused the use of interstate wires. 22 The government would also be required to prove venue 2.3 by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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Ms. Laforest, I'm going to tell you the maximum

possible penalty for that crime. The maximum means the most
that could possibly be imposed. It does not mean that that is
what you will necessarily receive. But by pleading guilty, you
are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any
combination of punishments up to the maximum that I am about to
describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: The maximum term of imprisonment for the crime charged in Count Two is 20 years which could be followed by up to three years of supervised release.

If your sentence includes supervised release, you will be subject to supervision by the probation department after you are released from prison. If you violate any condition of that supervised release, the court can revoke the term of supervised release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you any credit for time previously served on post-release supervision.

In addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment for the crime charged in Count Two also includes financial penalties.

The maximum allowable fine is \$250,000 or twice the profits of the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity, whichever is greater. You can also be required to pay restitution to any

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victims of the crime in an amount that the court decides is required to compensate them for any injuries.

In addition, by pleading guilty, you will admit the forfeiture allegations in the indictment and agree to forfeit any property within the scope of 18 U.S. Code Section 981 and 28 U.S. Code Section 2461. I am also required by law to tell you that there is an additional special assessment or fine of \$100 that is required to be imposed on each count of conviction.

Ms. Laforest, you told me a few minutes ago that you are a United States citizen. The reason I asked you that question was that if you are not a citizen, your guilty plea would likely have adverse consequences for your ability to remain in or return to the United States, including removal, deportation, denial of citizenship, and denial of admission to the United States in the future.

Your removal or deportation could be mandatory. And if that did happen, you would still be bound by your guilty plea. That is, you would not be able to withdraw it, regardless of any advice you received from your counsel or others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, has anyone threatened you or coerced you in any way in an effort to get you to plead guilty?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No.

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THE COURT: I understand that there is a written plea agreement between you and the government. It is contained in a letter dated January 26, 2023, addressed to Mr. Goldberg, your attorney, which appears to have your signature on the last page.

Did you sign this plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you read it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Do you understand its terms?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Has anyone promised you or offered you anything in order to get you to plead guilty, other than what is in this plea agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: It appears that you and the government have reached agreement regarding the appropriate calculation of your sentence under a part of our law known as the sentencing guidelines.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That agreement is that the appropriate

guideline sentencing range is from 27 to 33 months and the appropriate monetary fine is from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Under this agreement, neither you nor the government is allowed to argue to the sentencing judge for a calculation that is different than the one in this agreement.

Do you understand that in this agreement, you have also limited your right to appeal from any sentence that may be imposed?

Specifically, do you understand that as long as

Judge McMahon sentences you to a prison term of no longer than

33 months, any lawful sentence of supervised release, a fine of
no greater than \$100,000, you are giving up your right to
challenge your sentence, whether by direct appeal, writ of
habeas corpus, or otherwise?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that under the terms of this plea agreement, you are waiving any and all rights to withdraw your plea or attack your conviction or sentence, either on direct appeal or collaterally, on the grounds that the government has failed to produce any discovery material, other than information establishing your factual innocence, including Jencks Act material, material pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, and impeachment material pursuant to Giglio v. The United States that has not already been produced as of

the date of the signing of your plea agreement?

That means that you will not be able to complain about that or withdraw your guilty plea on that basis.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, do you understand that the terms of this plea agreement, including any calculation related to sentencing, are not binding on the sentencing judge?

The sentencing judge may reject those calculations and could impose a more severe sentence than you expect without permitting you to withdraw your plea of guilty. The sentencing judge is required to make her own independent calculation of the appropriate sentencing range under the sentencing guidelines and will also have the discretion to give you a sentence below or above that range, up to the maximum sentence that I told you about earlier.

In addition to the guidelines and any possible departures from those guidelines, the sentence judge will also consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S. Code Section 3553(a). In other words, the sentencing judge will pronounce whatever sentence she believes is the appropriate sentence for you, even if that sentence is different from the one in your plea agreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: The Court will also consider a presentence report prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will have an opportunity to challenge the facts reported by the probation officer.

Do you understand that there is no parole in the federal system? If you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released on parole.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Before I go on, let me ask either attorney if there are any other provisions of the plea agreement that you would like me to go over with Ms. Laforest.

MR. HORTON: No. Thank you, your Honor.

MR. GOLDBERG: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, aside from what is in the plea agreement itself, have any promises been made to you to influence you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Have any promises been made to you concerning the actual sentence you will receive?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Now that you've been advised of the charges against you, the possible penalties you face, and the rights you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead

guilty to Count Two of the indictment?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is your plea voluntary and made of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, with respect to Count Two, how do you plead? Guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: Can you please tell me in your own words what you did that makes you guilty of the crime.

THE DEFENDANT: From 2013 up to and including 2020, in the Southern District of New York, I participated with others in an embezzlement scheme in that I charged, via credit card, purchases for my personal use that were then paid by a bank account from an electrical company that my mother was working for.

The purchases were not authorized or known by the company. Electronic bank payment were made to my charge account from my mother's electrical corporation's bank account through telephone and the internet.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest, did your attorney help you prepare the testimony you just gave?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you adopt those words as your own?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is everything you just told me true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is.

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THE COURT: Did you know at the time that you did these acts that what you were doing was wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Mr. Horton, do you believe that there is a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea?

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor. Had this matter gone to trial, the government would have introduced, among other things, the following evidence:

Witness testimony and records from the victim company regarding Sabitri Laforest's role as the company's controller; her access to and her unauthorized use of the victim's bank account to embezzle \$17.1 million; financial records showing that \$17.1 million in charges over seven years on a charge card account opened by Tatiana Laforest was paid off using the victim company's bank account; evidence that Tatiana and Sanjay are the adult children of Sabitri and Garry Laforest who were also cardholders on Tatiana's charge card account; evidence from business records and from the defendant's email and iCloud accounts showing the charges the defendants incurred on the charge card account and paid off using the victim company's money, including millions of dollars charged to Sanjay's restaurants which Tatiana helped process, as well as using the charge card to make payments for the restaurant's food and rent

expenses; evidence from the defendant's email accounts and credit card companies that Sanjay and Tatiana Laforest lied to multiple credit card processing companies about the nature of the charges incurred using the family's charge card account at the restaurants by creating false invoices so that the credit card companies would process the transactions and send the cash to Sanjay Laforest's business accounts; text messages showing Tatiana Laforest discussing the charge card account with Sabitri and discussing what to do after the scheme unraveled; and charge card company records and bank surveillance videos showing Tatiana Laforest withdrawing tens of thousands of dollars in cash from ATMs around the tristate area using the charge card as a debit card and incurring expenses of \$50 per such ATM transaction.

As to venue, the government would introduce evidence showing IP information that shows Sabitri Laforest paying off the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan; testimony and records from the charge card company showing that the charge card company processes payments to its cards outside of New York state.

And the government would introduce evidence showing that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York because the victim company was based in Manhattan, Sanjay's restaurants were located in Manhattan, and Sabitri Laforest paid the charge card bill from her office in Manhattan.

1 THE COURT: Thank you.

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Ms. Laforest, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observations of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I am satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial; that you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed; that you are voluntarily pleading guilty; and that you have admitted that you're guilty as charged in Count Two of the indictment. For these reasons, I will recommend that Judge McMahon accept your plea.

Mr. Horton, I assume the government will order a copy of the transcript and will submit it to Judge McMahon together with any additional paperwork.

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has Judge McMahon set a sentencing date?

MR. HORTON: She has not.

THE COURT: Ms. Laforest is out on bail?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll set a control date for six months, which is October 21, 2023. I will direct that the presentence report be prepared.

Mr. Horton, can you deliver the case summary for purposes of the presentence report to the probation department within 14 days?

MR. HORTON: Yes, your Honor.

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